THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1799. [No. 1953.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THE valuable FARM, lately belonging to George Hazard, Esq; in Point Judith, in South-Kingstown, containing about Six Hundred Acres, is to be let.

CARDER HAZARD.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1799.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL
PELEG CLARKE, Esquire,
Grand-Master.

THE Officers and Members of the GRAND LODGE of the most Ancient and Honorable FRATERNITY of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, and the Masters and Wardens of LODGES under its Jurisdiction, are hereby notified to convene at the State-House in South-Kingstown, on Monday the Twenty-third Inst. at Nine o'Clock, A. M. in order to Constitute and Consecrate WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 2, and to Install the Officers thereof. BY ORDER,

JOHN HANDY, *G. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Sept. 10, 1799.

N. B. BRETHREN *in general are invited to attend.*

FOR SALE, BY
E. BURRILL,

A few Puncheons of Old Jamaica Spirits.
Molasses, in Hogsheads and Tierces.
And a Quantity of Liverpool Salt.

Newport, 10th September, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
At his Store on the Point,

A few Hogsheads of St. Croix Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe or Barrel,
Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour, Beef, and Rice, by the Barrel.

He has also to Let and Sell sundry Dwelling-Houses in different Parts of the Town.

He continues to carry on the Baking Business in all its different Branches—and has on Hand a Quantity of Ship and Cabin-Bread, of a good Quality and as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport, September 9, 1799.

LOST, on Thursday last, in some Part of Thames-street, a small red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing some Money, and several Papers, of no use to any one but the Owner. Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to the Printer, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Newport, Sept. 9, 1799.

FOR SALE,
BEST English GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

From the (N. Y.) COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

☞ *The following Letters were first published in the "Ausbourg Gazette." We received a French copy by the ship Orlando, Capt. Smith, from St. Sebastians, of which we have obtained the following Translation.*

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT
OF THE
AFFAIR NEAR RASTADT.

Letter from M. De Barbaczy, Col. of the Hussars of Szeckler, to his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Field-Marshal General of the troops of his Imperial Majesty

Head-Quarters of the Etat-Major, Gernsback, April 30, 1799.

I AM to detail to your Royal Highness, the particulars of an event, unexampled perhaps in the history of human depravity, and which will still more astonish those who best know the atrocious actions of which our enemy is capable.

The three French Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Rastadt, having received from their government positive orders not to leave it till the last extremity, determined at all hazards to prolong their stay, in spite of the repeated instances made them to quit a place where their presence was obviously useless, and where their personal safety might be endangered by the movement of the armies—and particularly on account of the hatred manifested against them by the country people. Nothing could overcome their obstinacy, and they continued to tire us by notes and protests full of insolence and calumny against his Majesty the Emperor and King, until the 28th of the present month, when I caused it to be signified to them, agreeable to orders from your Royal Highness, that they were *to leave the territory of the army in the space of twenty-four hours.* My letter was sent them at 7 o'clock in the evening—they were ready, and wished to go at 9. The gates of the town were already shut. They were begged to stay till next morning; and it was represented to them, that it would be dangerous to travel at midnight on a road covered with armed peasants, and in a country where the cruelities committed by the French were still too recent to be forgotten: They persisted. I then offered an escort.—Two of them *Roberjot* and *Bonnier*, thought it best to accept the offer; but the third, Jean Debry, *opposed it violently.* He pretended they would show the greatest cowardice in not rejecting such an offer: He even pushed his insolence so far as to say, in his republican jargon, that the ambassadors of Liberty were not made to be protected by the soldiers of despotism; and he ended by declaring *that an Austrian escort would inspire him with greater* FEAR *than* CONFIDENCE. Supported by the Secretary of the French Legation, *Rosensteil*, who appeared to *understand* him perfectly, Jean Debry finally decided his colleagues to contemn our advice, to neglect every precaution, and depart immediately. Yielding to their impatience the gates were opened about ten o'clock at night: They set out with their secretaries, their wives, and a considerable number of domestics, the whole filling five carriages; and the route was lighted by several flambeaux carried by their people, as if they willed that every body should be apprized of their departure.—About half an hour after, a detachment of my hussars stationed near the town, heard the most lamentable cries, which seemed to come from the banks of the Murg, at a quarter of a league distance. They repaired to the place, and found the five carriages stopped about 30 yards from the canal, and the bodies of the two French Ministers Roberjot and Bonnier, stretched on the highway, and horribly mutilated; one had his scull quite struck off—the other his body opened. The women and domesticks were in the most shocking consternation———The third minister and the secretary of the legation had disappeared. The assassins had fled. The carriages and persons within them, were taken back to Rastadt, and every assistance was given these unfortunates, that the liveliest compassion could inspire.—None of them were wounded, but their terror and grief were excessive. About midnight the secretary of the legation Rosenstein, of whom as one we received intelligence, and who was thought dead, returned to town on foot. He had *not been wounded and seemed very trauquil!* He was interrogated. His answers were vague and embarrassed. He declared he could not understand or conceive how he came to escape the assassins, and did not know what was become of the minister *Jean Debry*, who had not yet made his appearance. The servants of Robejot and Bonnier were also questioned—all that could be learned from them was, that on approaching the Murg, they suddenly saw thirty well-armed brigands start from ambush, who levelling their pieces at the postilions, forced them to stop—that immediately *Jean Debry*, who was in the first carriage, got out of it, with the most perfect composure, and went forward towards them, crying, *I am Jean Debry, Plenipotentiary of the French Republic*, which he repeated several times, and in particular his name *Jean Debry*, with great emphasis—that the brigands then seized him, and pretended to give him a few blows, after which *they lost sight of him in the dark!*—that his secretary Berlin, was also seized, but not hurt in the least—that these *men who all spoke French*, asked *Rostenstiel*, calling him *by name*, for the papers of the legation, which he delivered to them, and that he afterwards passed thro' them, without the least appearance of a wish on their part to stop him!—that after throwing these papers into the Murg, the villians went up to the carriages in which were the two other plenipotentiaries, whom they asked in a loud voice and *in French*—one if he was *Bonneir*—the other, if he was *Roberjot*—and that on their answer in the affirmative, they hewed them down with their sabres, and did not leave them till well assured they breathed no more—that finally, the monsters had just disappeared when my hussars came up. This was the *uniform testimony* of these people.—All Rastadt was in an uproar; there was no one that did not shudder with horror; and all lost themselves in conjectures on an event that did not appear less inexplicable than tragical. Next day, the 29th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, we learned that *Jean Debry* was returned. An immense number of people went to meet him, both from motives of humanity, and the curiosity natural to the multitude. He was overcome with fatigue, having strayed about all night—his face and hands were covered with blood. His clothes were also bloody and in rags. He complained much, pretended he had received twenty wounds, and wanted to rest. The Count de Goertz took him to his house, and called his own surgeon to take care of him. *John Debry* made objections to being examined *by a member of the faculty*, and resisted a considerable time, alledging that he stood in need only of sleep, and would have his wounds dressed at Strasbourg. But at the pressing instances of Count de Goertz, he at length yielded, though with great reluctance.

When they undressed him, they found he had on—first, a coat and watch coat, the cloth and lining of which were of an uncommon thickness: under them, he wore two thick vests, and two waistcoats equally thick; so that, not one of the forty or fifty blows, with which his great coat was penetrated, had reached his body—his only wounds were a few bruises on the back and shoulders, and a slight scratch on one of his wrists, which seemed to have been made with great precaution, and rather with some other pointed instrument, and not a sword. Besides he had no fever.

These details had scarcely spread abroad, but they were compared by the people with circumstances already known, and the strongest suspicions were conceived. *Jean Debry* and *Rosensteil*, were the very persons who the preceding evening had so loudly rejected the escort, who insisted that the departure should take place at night, and they alone of the legation were spared. The eagerness of *Jean Debry*, to name himself to the murderers, and to repeat his name—the confidence with which he had thrown himself into their arms—the caution with which they had struck him without doing any harm, while his colleagues were cut to pieces—the precautions he had taken before hand to fortify himself with so many cloths—all seemed to authorise conjectures—to the support of which several other previous circumstances concurred:—It was recollected that before the arrival of *Jean Debry* at Rastadt, *Bonnier* and *Roberjot* where very much admired there—that their pacific dispositions had displeased the French Directory, who in consequence had joined Jean Debry to them, as a spy upon their conduct, that since this time the *latter*, with the Secretary *Rosensteil*, alone possessed the confidence of their government, imperiously dictated every measure of the two other plenipotentiaries, and compelled them to sign all those irritating notes which expressed such inadmissible pretensions, and finally brought on a renewal of the war. Above all it was known that within a few months Roberjot and Bonnier no longer dissembled their indignation of the part they were forced to act, and that they complained very frequently that the French government was resolved to make the conclusion of a peace impossible—It was likewise particularly known that about a fortnight before their departure, they had told Rosenstiel, in a moment of resentment, that they only waited their return into France, to denounce to the Legislative Body, the extravagant politics of the Directory, its reluctance to all conciliation, and those instructions by which it directed them, on every new communication to the Imperial Deputies to exact something more than they knew would be granted, in order to force a rupture.

This last sensation appeared to every one to have been the cause which decided the death of these two unfortunate men; and no other reason could be thought of for explaining why the assassins attached themselves to those two only, without touching any of the rest;—why, for fear of being deceived, they made them repeat their names, and why they had taken such particular pains to throw into the Murg the papers of the Legation, among which were undoubtedly the secret instructions of the French Directory.

The comparison of circumstances, left no person in doubt as to the true authors of the plot. The compassion at first inspired by Jean Debry, while they viewed him as a victim escaped from the hands of assassins, was turned into fury against him and his accomplices, since this horrible affair first began to be more fully sifted. The cries of horror and indignation became general.—*Jean Debry* knew it, and expressed a desire of going immediately. He now ASKED *for an escort*, which was granted him without delay, and my hussars conducted him that very evening to the French posts, with his wife, his daughters, his secretary, and all those who had accompanied him at his former departure, except his two unhappy colleagues, whose remains we collected and interred in an honorable manner.

It is not for me to make reflections or draw conclusions from what I have related to your Royal Highness; but if one must express what cannot but be felt, what should not be said of a government as formidable to those who serve, as to those who resist it, and which murders its own agents, by means of one another, as soon as its crooked policy seems to require the sacrifice? It would be impossible to express in adequate terms, the sensation caused in this country by so atrocious an act.

None of the murderers have yet been taken by my patroles, although I have given orders to make the most diligent search for them.

I am, &c.
BARBACZY, *Colonel.*

Second letter from Col. Barbaczy to Prince Charles.

Head-quarters, Gernsback, May 6, 1799.

My hussars brought me, last evening, a few hours after the departure of the express, that carried the despatches I had the honor of addressing to your Royal Highness, two men, whom the armed peasants had met with about 10 o'clock in the morning on the right bank of the Rhine, a small distance from Keil. These peasants after pursuing them a considerable time, overtook them a little beyond the Wolfet. Knowing them to be Frenchmen, and suspecting their appearance, they first thought of putting them to death; but they assured, that they were neither spies nor soldiers, and that at the moment they were met, they were making preparations to repass the Rhine in a peaceable manner, to return home it was thought best to send them to me. To the questions I put, they answered in very evasive terms—I ordered them to be examined. Each had a purse of fifty louis of French money; and in the pocket of one was found the following letter

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" *Rastadt 9 Floreal (April 28) 8 o'clock in the evening.*

" We leave this place in one hour—you will see between 9 and 10—our carriages will be lighted—*John* will be in the *first*, and *I* in the *fourth*, with the papers. I recommend the *third* and the *fifth* to you."

(Signed) ROSENSTIEL."

After reading this billet I saw that I had two of the actors in this deteſtable plot, whoſe authors had been ſo well gueſſed at Raſtadt. I hoped to learn from them the particulars, but it was impoſſible to make them ſpeak, and they have conſtantly kept a ſilence, which *menaces* even of death have not been able to make them break. I ſend them to your Royal Highneſs, that they may be interrogated by yourſelf in perſon, and their fate decided.

I learn this moment by deſerters, and French priſoners who have juſt been brought in that *Jean Debry* on arriving at Straſbourg, has had the baſeneſs to impute his own crime to my Huſſars—to thoſe Huſſars whoſe eſcort he had forced his unhappy colleagues to refuſe—who had ran, upon hearing the cries of the victims, in hopes of ſuccouring them—who ſhewed ſo much attention to their widows and their whole train—who finally had juſt reconducted himſelf in ſafety to the banks of the Rhine! This new infamy has convinced me that the Machiavilian Directory had propoſed to effect a two fold object by the aſſaſſination of its miniſters—and that its view was, not only to get rid of their perſons and the writings which might ſerve to condemn themſelves, but alſo give birth to a ſubject for calumniating the victorious troops of his Majeſty the Emperor and King. Happily this monſtrous calumny falls by its own abſurdity; for what motive can my huſſars be ſuppoſed to have had for committing this moſt infamous act? It was not their hatred to Frenchmen; ſince of 15 who were in the carriages, they left 13 alive, and deſpatched only two. It was not the deſire of plunder; for they touched neither the gold, nor the ſilver nor jewels, but only took the papers. Will it be ſaid, they acted by order of their chiefs, and that theſe wanted the papers of the legation? why then did they take the papers only to throw them into the Murg? Was there ever any thing more inconſiſtent? Do we not here recognize thoſe who at Rome cauſed one of their own officers, called *Duſſant*, to be aſſaſſinated, in order to attribute this murder to the miniſters of the Pope? In ſhort, do we not identify the very men who cauſed their ſick in the hoſpital of Verona, to be maſſacred, with a view of imputing that butchery to the Venetian Senate?—Their machinations are known—all Europe reſounds with their crimes, and heaven is preparing to make them retoil upon their own heads. I am, &c.

BARBACZY, *Colonel.*

P. S. At the moment I was going to ſend off an expreſs with this letter to your Royal Highneſs, a detachment of my huſſars brought in ten other Frenchmen whom they found on the borders of the Black Foreſt, and who after making ſome demonſtrations of reſiſtance, and firing a few muſket ſhot, ſurrendered.

They have owned that within eight days they were ſent from Straſbourg, to the number of 27, in order to ſtrike this blow, and that they were not informed before the evening of the 28th of April, of the moment when it was to be put in execution. They add many other particulars, which your Royal Highneſs will learn better from themſelves.

I ſend them to you under a ſtrong guard, together with the two firſt. My huſſars will take no reſt, until they have found the remainder of this band.

[*The foregoing Letters of Col. Brabaczy to the Archduke Charles, contain a recital of circumſtances ſo various, yet ſo conſiſtent with each other—ſo conſonant to the character of the French rulers, and ſo open to detection, if falſe, that the internal evidence of their authenticity ſeems to be completely ſatisfactory. We are prompted to pronounce ſentence of condemnation at once, and to impreciate the juſt vengeance of Heaven on the accurſed authors of this perfidious and atrocious deed. It appears to us, however, unaccountable, that a diſcovery ſo complete and ſo highly important to all Europe, did not find its way from Raſtadt to London under two entire months; but is firſt publiſhed in Switzerland—Swabia, and then travelling across France to Bourdeaux, is tranſmitted to St. Sebaſtians, and at length is brought from thence in four months after the affair comes to light. Except this myſterious circumſtance, every thing ſeems to ſpeak a deciſive language and fix indubitably the crime on the Directory. We ſtate the fact to the public, and leave them to judge whether the account be genuine or ſuppoſititious.*]

Latest News from Europe.

HAMBURG July 12.

WE have received poſitive information from Sulbeck, that a Ruſſian ſquadron conſiſting of 10 ſail and a number of tranſports, with 8000 land forces, arrived near the iſland of Fehmern, oppoſite the coaſt of Holſteen. It is believed, that this ſquadron will paſs the Sound, in order to co-operate with the Engliſh againſt Holland.

PARIS, July 10.

The Directory have ordered the formation of an army on the frontiers of the Alps—This is to defend the ſouth of France from invaſion. Championet, lately under arreſt for exceſſes, is appointed to command it, amneable to Moreau or Joubert.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

A great number of addreſſes congratulated the Council on the fall of the Triumvirate, and demanded the ſpeedy puniſhment of the traitors.

Among theſe addreſſes, there is one of the principal diſtrict of Paris, which is remarkable; it declares that nothing can be done while the guilty remain unpuniſhed.

" Puniſh," ſay they, " Merlin, the fabricator of conſpiracies; Rewbell and Scherer, dilapidators and plunderers; Lareveilliere, the exciter of war in La Vendee; Francois Neufchateau, as having morally aſſaſſinated all the patriots; Ramel, who has diſorganized the Finances, and ruined the public Treaſury; laſtly Talleyrand, who has provoked and organized the aſſaſſination at Raſtadt."

Referred to a committe of five.

July 11.

We read, in one of our Journals, the following extract of a letter, which we publiſh without any obſervation:

" Inform all the citizens, that its in vain they have for ſix years fought to create and conſolidate the Republic. Certain perſons, deſpairing of its ſafety, have demanded the mediation of the king of Pruſſia, in the name of the French Government. The Pruſſian Cabinet has made the following anſwer, which has been liſtened to without indignation, without ſurprize—" *The King of Pruſſia conſents to interpoſe his good offices and his authority, to eſtabliſh in France a Conſtitutional King.*

" Inform all Frenchmen, that the idea of this culpable mediation is not abandoned; and that it is propoſed to renew it the firſt favourable opportunity."

July 13.

Victor Hugues has received a ball in the breaſt in a duel.

July 15,

Talleyrand Perrigord's reply to his accuſers was publiſhed yeſterday. He accompanied the copy which he ſent to the Directory with his reſignation. We know not if it be accepted.

It is reported, that a meeting of all the Miniſters of the belligerent courts is to be held at Ratiſbon or Raſtadt, to draw up new propoſitions to be made to France, or to adopt the Declaration which it is ſaid is to be made to the Republic, before the allied armies enter the French territory.

The anniverſary of the 14th July was yeſterday celebrated with great ſolemnity. The firſt magiſtrates of the Republic proceeded to the Champ de Mars, accompanied by an immenſe number of Citizens.—They all repeated with enthuſiaſm the oath to make the Republic triumph over all its enemies.

The ſky was pure and ſerene, and contributed to the brilliancy of the ſpectacle. The character of the ceremony was warlike, and ſuited to the circumſtances in which we are placed. Military evolutions formed the principal ornaments. This was the firſt time the new Directory had appeared in public.

Bernadotte has ſent to Italy 100,000 muſkets, and a great number of Conſcripts. Every leave of abſence has been revoked.

LONDON, June 27.

BUONAPARTE to the French Directory.

The following intercepted Deſpatch from Buonaparte to the Executive Directory, has been publiſhed by the Ottman Porte, and received by his Excellency the Turkiſh Ambaſſador. The Deſpatch was found on board a French lugger, captured by the Turkiſh cruizers.

" APRIL 16.

" On my arrival in Egypt I witneſſed the ſucceſs of all my plans and my enterprizes, according to my moſt ſanguine expectations. I alſo entertained the deſign of accompliſhing all the projects which we had formed at Paris in our ſecret conferences, of raiſing the glory and the eſtimation of the Republic to their height, and of enjoying the happineſs of ſeeing all our wiſhes fulfilled. But who could anticipate the fatal action of Aboukir, or foreſee the total deſtruction of our maritime power? The ſtations of the Ottoman and Engliſh ſquadrons off theſe coaſts, prevent my veſſel from paſſing without being examined, and this vigilance of our enemies deprives me of every means of ſending you intelligence, or receiving any from you, and daily confirms me in the deſpair of finding out a proper communication, in order to acquaint you with my real ſituation. You know the number of troops which I brought with me to Egypt. It is with the deepeſt concern I muſt inform you, that it is conſiderably reduced, and that I have experienced the moſt affecting loſſes. The engagements which I had to ſuſtain in my march from Alexandria to Cairo againſt the different hordes of Arabs, the various battles which I have had with Murat Bey; the difference of the climate, and the quality of the water, to which our troops have not been able to accuſtom themſelves—the infinite difficulties and fatigues which we have ſuffered in paſſing the deſarts; the want of cuſtomary firewood, which obliged us to mix with it a kind of rubbiſh, to enable us to cook our proviſions; the infectious exhalations ariſing from filthy ſtreets, where duſt of a very fine kind, driven by the ſlighteſt wind into the eyes, render a great part of our army blind, and deprive it of all activity; and finally, the plague which prevails at Cairo and Alexandria, making a prodigious ravage in the environs or thoſe cities among our ſoldiers, who are not ſeaſoned againſt its attacks, are the ſeveral motives which have reduced this fine army to nearly one third of what it was. I am alſo obliged to diſtribute the number of troops remaining between the different poſts of Cairo, the adjacent country, and the coaſts I find it neceſſary to guard; and it follows from this diviſion of my force, that I am weak in every point.

" I had at firſt ſucceeded in drawing over to my ſide a prodigious number of the natives of the country; but their chiefs, who ſeemed only to yield to the force of our arms, reſumed the offenſive when they perceived they could do it with impunity, and became each of them a ſeparate enemy whom we had to oppoſe, whilſt the lower claſs we had ſubdued, being naturally plunderers, took advantage of our weakneſs to exerciſe their piracy, and fled from us with as much of our proviſions and ammunition as they were able to carry off. They even drove away, in ſeveral places, our camels, with the baggage of the army. We expected ſupport from theſe people who have left our troops in want of all kinds of proviſion, ſo that the different bodies of our army, weakened as it is by the cauſes I have enumerated, are conſtantly haraſſed by thoſe we firſt brought over to our ſide, and who have ſince deſerted us, finding we were not formidable enough to keep them in awe. They now join other natives, march in bands, intercept all the paſſes, and cut off the communications and convoys of the different corps of the army.

" In ſuch painful extremities, Generals have commonly no reſource but in the ſtrength and courage of their troops; and until the preſent moment I have had every reaſon to gratify my feelings with proofs of the valour, attachment, and ſubordination of the troops under my command. But ſince the misfortunes with which we are oppreſſed, and particularly ſince my army has been informed that a Turkiſh army of a conſiderable force is in full march to theſe countries, it has begun to murmur, has no longer diſſembled its diſcontent, and has even manifeſted open diſobedience and inſurbordination. Since then my courage has abandoned me, my deſpair has been extreme, and ſeeing no ſafety but in the evacuation of Egypt, I collected a body of my ſoldiers, who like myſelf were deſperate, and with the hope of finding ſome veſſels on the coaſt on board of which we might return to our country, I advanced to attack Arſeh, Gaza and Joppa, and I even approached the town of Acre.—But Ghezzar Pacha, who commands in the latter place, and the Engliſh ſquadron, anchored in the road, have placed my corps between two fires. I have to engage a conſiderable army, and I loſe every day a great number of men. Neither do I ſee any means of extricating myſelf on the other ſide of the coaſt, as we are in the middle of Deſarts, almoſt without any thing, at the mercy of the Bedouin Arabs. It would have been very fortunate for me to have returned to Egypt, but our retreat was cut off by a certain Gerar Oglou, of Naplous who is at the head of 20,000 Arabs and is an active leader. The chief of the Druſes had deſpatched a letter to me a ſhort time before my departure from Cairo, and had engaged me to advance to Ariſeh, by aſſuring me that they would come to meet me, with an army of from 80 to 100,000 men. Ghezzar Pacha having however, diſcovered the ſubject of the letter, took their children and relations as hoſtages, and confined them in the caſtle. Thus, inſtead of being ſerviceable to us, they harraſs us day and night and kill many of our ſoldiers. I ſent a perſon to inquire into the motives of their conduct, and their anſwer was, that they were no longer maſters of their own actions, that Ghezaar Pacha had ſeized their wives and children as hoſtages, and pointed out the manner in which they were to behave.—They were, therefore, compelled to follow his orders, and he had threatened to put the hoſtages to death ſhould they violate his directions; and were forced by the meaſures he had adopted, to prove their obedience and fidelity. In this critical ſituation I formed a mine, applied ſcaleing ladders to the walls of the town of Acre, and reſolved to ſtorm the place, I ſprung the mine, but it had a contrary effect, and 300 of our gallant troops were blown up. The moment the beſieged perceived our diſaſter, they took advantage of it to make a ſally, and our troops being unable to ſuſtain the ſhock, fell back, and 4000 of them were killed or taken priſoners. We alſo left ſome General officers. Such is the ſad ſituation in which I am placed, and I have ſcarcely reſolution to inform you of it."

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday July 12.

At three o'clock his Majeſty came in ſtate to the Houſe, and delivered the following moſt gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE favourable appearances which I announced to you at the commencement of the preſent Seſſion, have ſince been followed by ſucceſſes beyond my moſt ſanguine expectations.

By the progreſs of the Imperial Arms, under command of the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, a great part of Switzerland has already recovered its ancient religion, laws, and liberties; and the uninterrupted and brilliant Victories of the Combined Armies under the command of Field Marſhal Suwarrow, have, in the ſhort period which has elapſed ſince the opening of the Campaign, nearly accompliſhed the deliverance of Italy from the degrading yoke of the French Republic.

The deciſion and energy which diſtinguiſh the Councils of my Ally the Emperor of Ruſſia, and the intimate union and concert happily eſtabliſhed between us, will enable me to employ, to the greateſt advantage, the powerful means which you have entruſted to me, for eſtabliſhing, on permanent grounds, the Security and Honour of this Country, and the Liberty and Independence of Europe.

I have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that internal tranquility is in ſome degree reſtored in my kingdom of Ireland. The removal of the only remaining naval force of the enemy to a diſtant quarter, muſt nearly extinguiſh even the precarious hope which the traitorous and diſaffected have entertained of foreign aſſiſtance. But our great reliance for the immediate ſafety of that country muſt ſtill reſt on the experienced zeal and bravery of my troops, of all deſcriptions, and on the unſhaken loyalty and voluntary exertions of my faithful ſubjects in both kingdoms, its ultimate ſecurity can alone be inſured by its intimate and entire Union with Great-Britain; and I am happy to obſerve, that the ſentiments manifeſted by numerous and reſpectable deſcriptions of my Iriſh ſubjects juſtify the hope, that the accompliſhment of this great and ſalutary work will be proved to be as much the joint wiſh, as it unqueſtionably is the common intereſt of both my kingdoms.—The proviſions which you have made for ſuppreſſing thoſe dangerous and ſeditious ſocieties, which had been formed for the purpoſe of diſſeminating the deſtructive principles of the French Revolution, are peculiarly adapted to the circumſtances of the times, and furniſh additional ſecurity to the eſtabliſhed Conſtitution.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The unuſual ſacrifices which you have made in the preſent moment on behalf of my ſubjects, are wiſely calculated to meet effectually the exigencies of this great criſis. They have at the ſame time given additional ſecurity to public credit, by eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of finance beneficial alike to yourſelves and poſterity; and the cheerfulneſs with which theſe heavy burdens are ſupported, evince at once the good ſenſe, the loyalty, and the public ſpirit of my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impoſſible to compare the Events of the preſent year with the ſtate and proſpects of Europe at the diſtance of but few months, without acknowledging the humble thankfulneſs, the viſible interpoſition of Divine Providence, in averting the dangers which ſo long threatened the overthrow of all the Eſtabliſhments of the Civilized World. It may be permitted to us to hope, that the ſame protecting Providence will continue to us its guidance through the remainder of this eventful conteſt, and will conduct it finally to ſuch an iſſue as ſhall tranſmit to future ages a memorable example of the inſtability of all Power founded on injuſtice, uſurpation, and impiety; and ſhall prove the impoſſibility of ultimately diſſolving the connection between Public Proſperity and Public Virtue.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid;

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's Royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the twenty-ſeventh day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the twenty ſeventh day of Auguſt next.

July 22.

The Pariſians, it is ſaid, are convinced, that the murder of the miniſters was the

" *Rastadt 9 Floreal (April 28) 8 o'clock in the evening.*

" We leave this place in one hour—you will see us between 9 and 10—our carriages will be lighted—*John* will be in the *first*, and *I* in the *fourth*, with the papers. I recommend the *third* and the *fifth* to you."

(Signed) ROSENSTIEL."

After reading this billet I saw that I had two of the actors in this detestable plot, whose authors had been so well guessed at Rastadt. I hoped to learn from them the particulars, but it was impossible to make them speak, and they have constantly kept a silence, which *menaces* even of death have not been able to make them break. I send them to your Royal Highness, that they may be interrogated by yourself in person, and their fate decided.

I learn this moment by deserters, and French prisoners who have just been brought in that *Jean Debry* on arriving at Strasbourg, has had the baseness to impute his own crime to my Hussars—to those Hussars whose escort he had forced his unhappy colleagues to refuse—who had ran, upon hearing the cries of the victims, in hopes of succouring them—who shewed so much attention to their widows and their whole train—who finally had just reconducted himself in safety to the banks of the Rhine! This new infamy has convinced me that the Machiavilian Directory had proposed to effect a two fold object by the assassination of its ministers—and that its view was, not only to get rid of their persons and the writings which might serve to condemn themselves, but also give birth to a subject for calumniating the victorious troops of his Majesty the Emperor and King. Happily this monstrous calumny falls by its own absurdity; for what motive can my hussars be supposed to have had for committing this most infamous act? It was not their hatred to Frenchmen; since of 15 who were in the carriages, they left 13 alive, and despatched only two. It was not the desire of plunder; for they touched neither the gold, nor the silver nor jewels, but only took the papers. Will it be said, they acted by order of their chiefs, and that these wanted the papers of the legation? why then did they take the papers only to throw them into the Murg? Was there ever any thing more inconsistent? Do we not here recognize those who at Rome caused one of their own officers, called *Dussant*, to be assassinated, in order to attribute this murder to the ministers of the Pope? In short, do we not identify the very men who caused their sick in the hospital of Verona, to be massacred, with a view of imputing that butchery to the Venetian Senate?—Their machinations are known—all Europe resounds with their crimes, and heaven is preparing to make them retoil upon their own heads. I am, &c.

BARBACZY, *Colonel.*

P. S. At the moment I was going to send off an express with this letter to your Royal Highness, a detachment of my hussars brought in ten other Frenchmen whom they found on the borders of the Black Forest, and who after making some demonstrations of resistance, and firing a few musket shot, surrendered.

They have owned that within eight days they were sent from Strasbourg, to the number of 27, in order to strike this blow, and that they were not informed before the evening of the 28th of April, of the moment when it was to be put in execution. They add many other particulars, which your Royal Highness will learn better from themselves.

I send them to you under a strong guard, together with the two first. My hussars will take no rest, until they have found the remainder of this band.

[*The foregoing Letters of Col. Brabaczy to the Archduke Charles, contain a recital of circumstances so various, yet so consistent with each other—so consonant to the character of the French rulers, and so open to detection, if false, that the internal evidence of their authenticity seems to be completely satisfactory. We are prompted to pronounce sentence of condemnation at once, and to imprecate the just vengeance of Heaven on the accused authors of this perfidious and atrocious deed. It appears to us, however, unaccountable, that a discovery so complete and so highly important to all Europe, did not find its way from Rastadt to London under two entire months; but is first published in Augsburg Swabia, and then travelling across France to Bourdeaux, is transmitted to St. Sebastians, and at length is brought from thence to us four months after the affair comes to light. Except this mysterious circumstance, every thing seems to speak a decisive language, and fix indubitably the crime on the Directory. We state the fact to the public, and leave them to judge whether the account be genuine or suppositious.*]

Latest News from Europe.

HAMBURG July 12.

WE have received positive information from Subeck, that a Russian squadron consisting of 10 sail and a number of transports, with 8000 land forces, arrived near the island of Fehmern, opposite the coast of Holsteen. It is believed, that this squadron will pass the Sound, in order to co-operate with the English against Holland.

PARIS, July 10.

The Directory have ordered the formation of an army on the frontiers of the Alps—This is to defend the south of France from invasion. Championet, lately under arrest for excesses, is appointed to command it, amicable to Moreau or Joubert.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

A great number of addresses congratulated the Council on the fall of the Triumvirate, and demanded the speedy punishment of the traitors.

Among these addresses, there is one of the principal district of Paris, which is remarkable; it declares that nothing can be done while the guilty remain unpunished.

" Punish," say they, " Merlin, the fabricator of conspiracies; Rewbell and Scherer, dilapidators and plunderers; Lareveilliere, the exciter of war in La Vendee; Francois Neufchateau, as having morally assassinated all the patriots; Ramel, who has disorganized the Finances, and ruined the public Treasury; lastly Talleyrand, who has provoked and organized the assassination at Rastadt."

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July 11.

We read, in one of our Journals, the following extract of a letter, which we publish without any observation:

" Inform all the citizens, that its in vain they have for six years fought to create and consolidate the Republic. Certain persons, despairing of its safety, have demanded the mediation of the king of Prussia, in the name of the French Government. The Prussian Cabinet has made the following answer, which has been listened to without indignation, without surprize—" *The King of Prussia consents to interpose his good offices and his authority, to establish in France a Constitutional King.*

" Inform all Frenchmen, that the idea of this culpable mediation is not abandoned; and that it is proposed to renew it the first favourable opportunity."

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Victor Hugues has received a ball in the breast in a duel.

July 15,

Talleyrand Perrigord's reply to his accusers was published yesterday. He accompanied the copy which he sent to the Directory with his resignation. We know not if it be accepted.

It is reported, that a meeting of all the Ministers of the belligerent courts is to be held at Ratisbon or Rastadt, to draw up new propositions to be made to France, or to adopt the Declaration which it is said is to be made to the Republic, before the allied armies enter the French territory.

The anniversary of the 14th July was yesterday celebrated with great solemnity. The first magistrates of the Republic proceeded to the Champ de Mars, accompanied by an immense number of Citizens.—They all repeated with enthusiasm the oath to make the Republic triumph over all its enemies.

The sky was pure and serene, and contributed to the brilliancy of the spectacle. The character of the ceremony was warlike, and suited to the circumstances in which we are placed. Military evolutions formed the principal ornaments. This was the first time the new Directory had appeared in public.

Bernadotte has sent to Italy 100,000 muskets, and a great number of Conscripts. Every leave of absence has been revoked.

LONDON, June 27.

BUONAPARTE to the French Directory.

The following intercepted Despatch from Buonaparte to the Executive Directory, has been published by the Ottman Porte, and received by his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador. The Despatch was found on board a French lugger, captured by the Turkish cruizers.

" APRIL 16.

" On my arrival in Egypt I witnessed the success of all my plans and my enterprizes, according to my most sanguine expectations. I also entertained the design of accomplishing all the projects which we had formed at Paris in our secret conferences, of raising the glory and the estimation of the Republic to their height, and of enjoying the happiness of seeing all our wishes fulfilled. But who could anticipate the fatal action of Aboukir, or forsee the total destruction of our maritime power? The stations of the Ottoman and English squadrons off these coasts, prevent any vessel from passing without being examined, and this vigilance of our enemies deprives me of every means of sending you intelligence, or receiving any from you, and daily confirms me in the despair of finding out a proper communication, in order to acquaint you with my real situation. You know the number of troops which I brought with me to Egypt. It is with the deepest concern I must inform you, that it is considerably reduced, and that I have experienced the most affecting losses. The engagements which I had to sustain in my march from Alexandria to Cairo against the different hordes of Arabs, the various battles which I have had with Murat Bey; the difference of the climate, and the quality of the water, to which our troops have not been able to accustom themselves—the infinite difficulties and fatigues which we have suffered in passing the deserts; the want of customary firewood, which obliged us to mix with it a kind of rubbish, to enable us to cook our provisions; the infectious exhalations arising from filthy streets, where dust of a very fine kind, driven by the slightest wind into the eyes, render a great part of our army blind, and deprive it of all activity; and finally, the plague which prevails at Cairo and Alexandria, making a prodigious ravage in the environs or those cities among our soldiers, who are not seasoned against its attacks, are the several motives which have reduced this fine army to nearly one third of what it was. I am also obliged to distribute the number of troops remaining between the different posts of Cairo, the adjacent country, and the coasts I find it necessary to guard; and it follows from this division of my force, that I am weak in every point.

" I had at first succeeded in drawing over to my side a prodigious number of the natives of the country; but their chiefs, who seemed only to yield to the force of our arms, resumed the offensive when they perceived they could do it with impunity, and became each of them a separate enemy whom we had to oppose, whilst the lower class we had subdued, being naturally plunderers, took advantage of our weakness to exercise their piracy, and fled from us with as much of our provisions and ammunition as they were able to carry off. They even drove away, in several places, our camels, with the baggage of the army. We expected support from these people who have left our troops in want of all kinds of provision, so that the different bodies of our army, weakened as it is by the causes I have enumerated, are constantly harassed by those we first brought over to our side, and who have since deserted us, finding we were not formidable enough to keep them in awe. They now join other natives, march in bands, intercept all the passes, and cut off the communications and convoys of the different corps of the army.

" In such painful extremities, Generals have commonly no resource but in the strength and courage of their troops; and until the present moment I have had every reason to gratify my feelings with proofs of the valour, attachment, and subordination of the troops under my command. But since the misfortunes with which we are oppressed, and particularly since my army has been informed that a Turkish army of a considerable force is in full march to these countries, it has begun to murmur, has no longer dissembled its discontent, and has even manifested open disobedience and insurbordination. Since then my courage has abandoned me, my despair has been extreme, and seeing no safety but in the evacuation of Egypt, I collected a body of my soldiers, who like myself were desperate, and with the hope of finding some vessels on the coast on board of which we might return to our country, I advanced to attack Arseh, Gaza and Joppa, and I even approached the town of Acre.—But Ghezzar Pacha, who commands in the latter place, and the English squadron, anchored in the road, have placed my corps between two fires. I have to engage a considerable army, and I lose every day a great number of men. Neither do I see any means of extricating myself on the other side of the coast, as we are in the middle of Deserts, almost without any thing, at the mercy of the Bedouin Arabs. It would have been very fortunate for me to have returned to Egypt, but our retreat was cut off by a certain Gerar Oglou, of Naplous who is at the head of 20,000 Arabs and is an active leader. The chief of the Druses had despatched a letter to me a short time before my departure from Cairo, and had engaged me to advance to Arisch, by assuring me that they would come to meet me, with an army of from 80 to 100,000 men. Ghezzar Pacha having however, discovered the subject of the letter, took their children and relations as hostages, and confined them in the castle. Thus, instead of being serviceable to us, they harras us day and night and kill many of our soldiers. I sent a person to inquire into the motives of their conduct, and their answer was, that they were no longer masters of their own actions, that Ghezzar Pacha had seized their wives and children as hostages, and pointed out the manner in which they were to behave.—They were, therefore, compelled to follow his orders, and he had threatened to put the hostages to death should they violate his directions; and were forced by the measures he had adopted, to prove their obedience and fidelity. In this critical situation I formed a mine, applied scaleing ladders to the walls of the town of Acre, and resolved to storm the place, I sprung the mine, but it had a contrary effect, and 300 of our gallant troops were blown up. The moment the besieged perceived our disaster, they took advantage of it to make a sally, and our troops being unable to sustain the shock, fell back, and 4000 of them were killed or taken prisoners. We also left some General officers. Such is the sad situation in which I am placed, and I have scarcely resolution to inform you of it."

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday July 12.

At three o'clock his Majesty came in state to the House, and delivered the following most gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE favourable appearances which I announced to you at the commencement of the present Session, have since been followed by successes beyond my most sanguine expectations.

By the progress of the Imperial Arms, under command of the Archduke Charles of Austria, a great part of Switzerland has already recovered its ancient religion, laws, and liberties; and the uninterrupted and brilliant Victories of the Combined Armies under the command of Field Marshal Suwarrow, have, in the short period which has elapsed since the opening of the Campaign, nearly accomplished the deliverance of Italy from the degrading yoke of the French Republic.

The decision and energy which distinguish the Councils of my Ally the Emperor of Russia, and the intimate union and concert happily established between us, will enable me to employ, to the greatest advantage, the powerful means which you have entrusted to me, for establishing, on permanent grounds, the Security and Honour of this Country, and the Liberty and Independence of Europe.

I have the satisfaction of seeing that internal tranquility is in some degree restored in my kingdom of Ireland. The removal of the only remaining naval force of the enemy to a distant quarter, must nearly extinguish even the precarious hope which the traitorous and disaffected have entertained of foreign assistance. But our great reliance for the immediate safety of that country must still rest on the experienced zeal and bravery of my troops, of all descriptions, and on the unshaken loyalty and voluntary exertions of my faithful subjects in both kingdoms, its ultimate security can alone be insured by its intimate and entire Union with Great-Britain; and I am happy to observe, that the sentiments manifested by numerous and respectable descriptions of my Irish subjects justify the hope, that the accomplishment of this great and salutary work will be proved to be as much the joint wish, as it unquestionably is the common interest of both my kingdoms.—The provisions which you have made for suppressing those dangerous and seditious societies, which had been formed for the purpose of disseminating the destructive principles of the French Revolution, are peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the times, and furnish additional security to the established Constitution.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The unusual sacrifices which you have made in the present moment on behalf of my subjects, are wisely calculated to meet effectually the exigencies of this great crisis. They have at the same time given additional security to public credit, by establishing a system of finance beneficial alike to yourselves and posterity; and the cheerfulness with which these heavy burdens are supported, evince at once the good sense, the loyalty, and the public spirit of my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impossible to compare the Events of the present year with the state and prospects of Europe at the distance of but a few months, without acknowledging, in humble thankfulness, the visible interposition of Divine Providence, in averting those dangers which so long threatened the overthrow of all the Establishments of the Civilized World. It may be permitted to us to hope, that the same protecting Providence will continue to us its guidance through the remainder of this eventful contest, and will conduct it finally to such an issue as shall transmit to future ages a memorable example of the instability of all Power founded on injustice, usurpation, and impiety; and shall prove the impossibility of ultimately dissolving the connection between Public Prosperity and Public Virtue.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said;

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the twenty seventh day of August next.

July 22.

The Parisians, it is said, are convinced, that the murder of the ministers was the

rk of the Victory. A number of uniforms of Szeckler Huſſars were made at Aſbourg. The widow of Roberjot, when invited to the ceremonies ordered by the Directory, anſwered, ſhe did "not chooſe to appear before the murderers of her huſband." for this offence ſhe was committed priſon.

Downing-ſtreet, July 20.

m Lieut. Col. Robert Crauford, to Lord Grenville.

Zurich, July 6.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to inform your Lordp, that on the 3d inſt. a conſiderable ps of the right wing of Gen. Maſſena's my, under the command of the General of viſion Le Courbe, attacked Gen. Yellaitz's poſition in the Canton of Schweitz, the whole extent of his front, from the l to Schweitz, and Brunnen.

The affair laſted the greater part of the y; and although the French at firſt ined ſome ground, they were afterwards mpletely repulſed; and Gen Yellachitz's rps re-occupied all its former poſts except unnen, of which the enemy retained poſſion on the evening of the 3d, but from ence he was alſo repulſed next morn-

Major-Gen. Yellachitz beſtows great aiſe on the conduct of the contingent oops of the Cantons of Glaris and Schweitz. have the honor to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFORD.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Crauford to Lord Grenville, dated Zurich, July 7.

"I have much ſatisfaction in being able to inform your Lordſhip, that, in conſequence of the total defeat of Gen. Macdonald's army, and the retreat of Moreau, Gen. Haddick's corps, the deſtination of which has been ſo frequently changed, is now decidedly on the point of entering the Valais."

July 24.

Downing-ſtreet, July 23.

Deſpatches, of which the following are extracts were this day received from the right honorable lord Henley by the right honorable lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department.

Extract of a letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, July 6, 1799.

The letters from Conſtantinople of the 8th paſt ſtate, that Official Intelligence had been received by the Turkiſh government from Acre, that the garriſon of that place had made, on the 21ſt May, a general ſally againſt the army of General Buonaparte, had completely defeated it, and put a great part of it to the ſword; that General Buonaparte, had in conſequence, found himſelf obliged to ſet fire to his camp and baggage, and to avail himſelf of the darkneſs of the night to retire to- Joppa; that Gaezar Phacha had immediately not only ſent his cavalry in purſuit of him, but had deſpatched orders to proper places as far as might be poſſible to ſtraiten or cut off his retreat; and that the heads of thirteen French Generals, and ſix hundred French officers, ſent by different Tartars, had arrived at Conſtantinople and had been expoſed, according to cuſtom on the gate of the palace, with a deſcription.

a meſſenger from Marſhal Suw diſpatched from Aleſſandria on the is juſt arrived. I am informed detailed relation of the bril- of the Imperial army on the th, paſt, and by which it that the loſs of the French amount twenty thouſand men killed and he brings an account of having re-occupied the town

a letter from Lord Henley to ille, dated July 9, 1799. arrived yeſterday with deſ- Gen. Kray of the 1ſt inſtant, the ſurrender of Bologna, by General Klenau on the pre-

intelligence which I ur Lordſhip of the de- naparte and his flight to ſtate that this received official accounts ted the 22d paſt, that the allied force, propoſed that under Sir body of Turks) that reached El Ariſt, on the in his flight; and that it believed that in his preſtances of diſtreſs he would be to gain in ſafety the Egyptian ſide of the deſert.

M. O'Brien, the Iriſh Giant, at preſent exhibiting at Liverpool, is confeſſedly one the moſt wonderful productions of nature ever ſeen, as is ſtrongly exemplified by the aſtoniſhment of all beholders on entering his preſence. He is nine feet high.

The ſtate of Paris, as it is now repreſented, ſeems ſomething like that of London after Cromwell's death, as drawn By Butler. The different parties are deſcribed as not knowing well what to do, and few agreeing in the ſame opinion.

Some are for ſetting up a KING—
Others again for no ſuch thing!

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.

[OFFICIAL.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 7th Sept. 1799.

Extract of a letter from Captain Brown, of the United States ſhip Merrimack, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at ſea, Auguſt 10.

"I captured, laſt Tueſday, the letter of marque Buonaparte, from St. Bartholomews, with a cargo of beef, pork and dry goods, and carried her ſafe into St. Chriſtopher's; worth about 20,000 dollars."

NEW-YORK, September 10.

Liſt of Interments in the different Burial Grounds, for the month of Auguſt, 1799—*TWO HUNDRED* and *FIFTY-THREE.*

The number of Deaths in this city, for Auguſt, 1798, were *THREE HUNDRED* and *TWENTY-NINE*—of which 120 were ſuppoſed to be of the Fever.

Sept. 11.

It is with the higheſt pleaſure we inform the public, that the Fever has conſiderably abated—and that we have to announce this morning but *FOUR* deaths, and *FIVE* new caſes. We learn too with equal ſatisfaction, that the ſick are generally convaleſcent; and that if the preſent cool and favourable weather continues, we ſhall ſoon ſee the city crowded, and buſineſs revived in all its various forms.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.

Capt. Clarke arrived here from Cadiz, via Salem, informs, that on the 9th July, the French and Spaniſh fleets came into Cadiz, conſiſting of 42 ſail of the line, beſides frigates. On their arrival they began to repair and refit for ſea with the utmoſt expedition; and on the 20th, they ſailed again. On going out, the St. Anna, of 112 guns, a Spaniſh Rear-Admiral, got on ſhore off Rotter, where ſhe lay, two days—when ſhe was got off, but was unfit to proceed to ſea. On the 29th July, Capt. Clarke left Cadiz, and paſſed through the Engliſh fleet, at about nine leagues W. S. W. of Cadiz.—The fleet conſiſting of 32 ſail of the line beſides frigates—of the ſhips of the line 13 were three deckers. They were ſteering to the northward. It was not known, where the French and Spaniſh fleets were bound—Conjecture made Breſt their object, in order to embark troops for Ireland:—While many ſuppoſe their ſteering to the weſtward to be only a *Ruſſe de querre*, to induce the Britiſh to leave the Mediterranean, and then to paſs into it.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 11.

On Wedneſday the 4th inſt. was celebrated the Anniverſary Commencement of Rhode-Iſland College. At 10 o'clock, A. M. the proceſſional train was formed, and moved to the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe.

After prayer by the Preſident, the following exerciſes were performed:

FORENOON.

Muſic.

1. The ſalutatory addreſſes, together with an Oration on the dangerous conſequences of foreign influence.—By *Zecchariah Eddy.*

2. An intermediate Oration, on ſuperſtition.—By *Lemuel Le Baron.*

3. An Oration in Greek, on the neceſſity of virtue—By *Alvan Tobey.*

Muſic.

4. An Oration, on the manners and principles of the times—By *P. L. Armand Auboyneau.*

5. An intermediate Oration, on the neceſſity of uniting habits of induſtry with religion—By *Judah A. M'Clellan.*

9. A Diſſertation, ſhewing that man is actuated more by paſſion than by reaſon—By *John Pitman.*

Muſic

7. An Oration, on enthuſiaſm of opinion—By *Daniel Turner.*

8. An Oration, on the advantages of a navy to the United States—By *Allen Bourn.*

9. A Diſſertation, on the utility of a general diffuſion of political knowledge—By *Nathan F. Dixon.*

AFTERNOON.

Muſic.

1. An intermediate Oration, on the neceſſity of ſcience to ſupport the government of the United States—By *James Thompſon.*

2. A poetical Diſſertation—By *Whipple Aldrich.*

3. A Diſſertation, in Latin, on the neceſſity of virtue to the ſupport of civil government—By *Franklin Greene.*

Muſic.

4. An intermediate Oration, on the eſtabliſhment of a national univerſity—By *Wood Furman.*

5. An intermediate Oration, on the importance of philoſophical improvement—By *Abraham B. Story.*

9. A Diſſertation, on the impoſſibility of exterminating chriſtianity—By *Joſhua Bradley.*

Muſic.

7. An Oration on war—By *Triſtam Burges*, candidate for the degree of Maſter of Arts.

8. The Valedictory Addreſſes, and an Oration on the proneneſs of men to fall into extremes—By *Jeremiah Chaplin.*

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen, alumni of the College:

Whipple Aldrich, P. L. Armand Auboyneau, Eliſæus Ball, Allen Bourne, Joſhua Bradley, Jeremiah Chaplin, Thomas Cochran, Nathan. F. Dixon, Zechariah Eddy, Wood Furman, Aaron Gardner, Franklin, Greene, Galen Hicks, Jonathan P. Hitchcock, Phinehas Johnſon, Lemuel Le Baron, Judah A. M'Clellan, John Pitman, Zechariah Soule, Abraham B. Story, James Thompſon, Alvan Tobey, Daniel Turner and William H. Williams.

The degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen, alumni of the College:

Triſtam Burges, Olivet Cobb, Joſeph Holmes, David King, Philip Hayward, Zenas L. Leonard, Jonathan Ruſſel, Horace Senter, Benjamin Shurtleff, Nathan Whiting and John Hathaway.

Mr. Ebenezer Adams, of Dartmouth College, and Mr. Nathaniel H. Fletcher, of Harvard College, were admitted *ad eundem* in this.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the following gentlemen.

Hon. JAMES SULLIVAN, of Boſton.

Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Hon. OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the Treaſury.

A prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Stillman, concluded the exerciſes.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.

The Frigate United States, commanded by Commodore Barry, arrived here on Wedneſday laſt from a Cruize.

On Thurſday arrived from New-York, Major-General *WILKINSON* of the Weſtern Army, and *WILLIAM HENRY HAMILTON*, Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's Conſul at Norfolk.—Gen. Wilkinſon proceeded on Sunday to Providence, on his Way to the Seat of the Preſident of the United States, at Quincy.

In the Brig Hermes, Capt. Earle, which arrived on Friday, came Paſſengers Major-General *CHARLES C. PINCKNEY* and Family—We are informed, that the State of Mrs. Pinckney's Health has brought the General to the Northward at this late Seaſon of the Year—it is unneceſſary to expreſs the Regret which every one muſt feel at this Circumſtance—but we cannot at the ſame Time avoid congratulating the Public on the ſafe Arrival of this diſtinguiſhed and highly reſpected Citizen and Soldier.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

(See Newport Mercury, of 28th May laſt.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

Briſtol and Part of Norfolk, } *Phanuel Biſhop.

Barnſtable, Dukes County, and Nantucket, } *Lemuel Williams.

KENTUCKY.

For the Counties North of Kentucky River, } John Fowler.

For the Counties South of Kentucky River, } Thomas T. Davis.

TENNESSEE.

——— William C. C. Claiborne.

ERRATA in the former Liſt.

In the Repreſentation from Virginia, for *George Hancock* read *Abraham Trigg*, and for *James Haymond* read *George Jackſon.* The above, in Conjunction with the former Liſt, will form a complete Liſt of the next Congreſs, excepting one Vacancy in the Senate for Virginia, and one in the Houſe occaſioned by the Reſignation of Mr. *Allen*, of Connecticut.

MARRIED.]—At Barrington, Mr. *Thomas Sheffield*, of this Town, to Miſs *Lydia Kelly*, of that Place.

DIED.]—In New-York, after 6 or 7 Days Illneſs of the Fever, Dr. *Eliſha Perkins*, of Plainfield, Connecticut, the celebrated Inventor of the Metallic Tractors.

—In this Town, on Wedneſday Morning laſt, after a very long and painful Illneſs, Miſs *Abigail Mumford*, youngeſt Daughter of the late William Mumford, Eſq; deceaſed.

—Mrs. *Ruth Bull*, Conſort of Capt. *John Bull*, in the 52d Year of her Age.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Perſon who writes a good Hand, to write in a Public Office, for about ten days.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Th.

1799.

SEPT.	Thermo. 7 A. M.	Thermo. Deg.	Thermo. 3 P. M.	Wind. 7 A. M.	Wind. 3 P. M.	Weather. 7 A. M.	Weather. 3 P. M.
10	66	66½		N.	ENE.	Rain.	Rain.
11	65	69½		N.	SW.	Cloudy.	Fair.
12	68	71		SW.	SW.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
13	71⅛	77		SW.	SW.	Fog.	Fair.
14	74	76½		SW.	SE.	Fog.	Fair.
15	73½	76		SW.	SW.	Cloudy.	Fair.
16	70½	72		NW.	SW.	Fair.	Fair.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

District of NEWPORT, Sept. 16.

ENTERED, *From*

Brig Polly & Nancy Deckray, Copenhagen
Briſtol, Miller, Havanna
Sally, Brown, New-Providence
Sloop Semiramis, Brown, New-York
Eliza, Bliſs, Ditto
Two Siſters, Earl, Ditto
Concord, Juſtin, Ditto
Hannah, Burt, Richmond
Juliet, Shearman, Cape-Francois
Fair American, Bliven, Boſton

CLEARED, *For*

Ship Dolphin, Godfrey, New-York
Sloop Eagle, Earl, Ditto

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

PELEG CLARKE, Eſquire,

Grand-Maſter.

THE Officers and Members of the GRAND LODGE of the moſt Ancient and Honorable FRATERNITY of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, and the Maſters and Wardens of LODGES under its Juriſdiction, are hereby notified to convene at *MASONS-HALL*, in Warren; on Thurſday the 3d of October next, at Nine o'Clock, A. M. in order to dedicate ſaid Hall, and Conſtitute and Conſecrate WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 1, and to Inſtall the Officers thereof.

By ORDER,

JOHN HANDY, *G. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

N. B. BRETHREN *in general are invited to attend.*

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of *The Newport Inſurance Company* are hereby notified, that the Notes for the third Inſtallment of 20 per Cent. or Twenty Dollars on each Share, fall due on the firſt Monday in October next; and Payment is expected on, or before that Day, at the Office of ſaid Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

Newport Inſurance Office, Sept. 16, 1799.

WANTED a GELDING of the true Narraganſet Breed, about 15 Hands high, four Years old, in every Reſpect perfectly ſound—He muſt be well broke to the Saddle, free from Tricks, his Paces eaſy, and not ſubject to ſtumble or ſtart.—Any Perſon having ſuch a Gelding to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to the Printer, by the 30th Inſtant.

Newport, September 16.

DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

INFORM the Public, that they have lately erected a ROPEWALK at the South End of the Town, where they have for Sale, Boltrope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

Newport, Sept. 16 1799.

ABSENTED himſelf from the Service of the Subſcriber, an Apprentice Boy, named JAMES WILCOX, about nineteen Years of Age. Whoever will take him up and return him to me, ſhall have Five Cents Reward, but no Charges.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are forbid carrying off, harbouring, employing or truſting ſaid Boy with any Thing whatſoever, on the Penalty of the Law.

CLARKE COOK.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Tiverton, hath appointed the Subſcriber, Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of *ISAAC SANFORD*, late of Tiverton, Mariner, deceaſed—This is to deſire all Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, by Note, Book, or otherwiſe, that they preſent the ſame to me, at my Houſe in ſaid Tiverton, as ſoon as may be; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to enable me to cloſe ſaid Adminiſtration, which I am determined to do as ſoon as poſſible.

CHRISTOPHER MANCHESTER. *Admin'r.*

Tiverton, Sept. 7, 1799

rk of the Directory. A number of uniforms of Szeckler Huſſars were made at Straſbourg. The widow of Roberjot, when invited to the ceremonies ordered by the Directory, anſwered, ſhe did "not chooſe to appear before the murderers of her huſband." for this offence ſhe was committed to priſon.

Downing-ſtreet, July 20.

From Lieut. Col. Robert Crauford, to Lord Grenville.

Zurich, July 6.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 3d inſt. a conſiderable corps of the right wing of Gen. Maſſena's army, under the command of the General of Diviſion Le Courbe, attacked Gen. Yellachitz's poſition in the Canton of Schweitz, on the whole extent of his front, from the Sill to Schweitz, and Brunnen.

The affair laſted the greater part of the day; and although the French at firſt gained ſome ground, they were afterwards completely repulſed; and Gen Yellachitz's corps re-occupied all its former poſts except Brunnen, of which the enemy retained poſſeſſion on the evening of the 3d, but from whence he was alſo repulſed next morning.

Major-Gen. Yellachitz beſtows great praiſe on the conduct of the contingent troops of the Cantons of Glaris and Schweitz.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFORD.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Crauford to Lord Grenville, dated Zurich, July 7.

"I have much ſatisfaction in being able to inform your Lordſhip, that, in conſequence of the total defeat of Gen. Macdonald's army, and the retreat of Moreau, Gen. Haddick's corps, the deſtination of which has been ſo frequently changed, is now decidedly on the point of entering the Valais."

July 24.

Downing-ſtreet, July 23.

Deſpatches, of which the following are extracts were this day received from the right honorable lord Henley by the right honorable lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department.

Extract of a letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, July 6, 1799.

The letters from Conſtantinople of the 18th paſt ſtate, that Official Intelligence had been received by the Turkiſh government from Acre, that the garriſon of that place had made, on the 21ſt May, a general ſally againſt the army of General Buonaparte, had completely defeated it, and put a great part of it to the ſword; that General Buonaparte, had in conſequence, found himſelf obliged to ſet fire to his camp and baggage, and to avail himſelf of the darkneſs of the night to retire towards Joppa; that Gaezar Phacha had immediately not only ſent his cavalry in purſuit of him, but had deſpatched orders to proper places as far as might be poſſible to ſtraiten or cut off his retreat; and that the heads of thirteen French Generals, and three hundred French officers, ſent by different Tartars, had arrived at Conſtantinople, and had been expoſed, according to cuſtom, on the gate of the palace, with a ſuitable inſcription.

A ſecond meſſenger from Marſhal Suwarrow, deſpatched from Aleſſandria on the 1ſt inſtant, is juſt arrived. I am informed that, beſides a detailed relation of the brilliant ſucceſſes of the Imperial army on the 17th 18th and 19th, paſt, and by which it appears that the loſs of the French amount in all to twenty thouſand men killed and taken priſoners, he brings an account of the Auſtrians having re-occupied the town of Tortona.

Extract of a letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated July 9, 1799.

An expreſs arrived yeſterday with deſpatches from Gen. Kray of the 1ſt inſtant, mentioning the ſurrender of Bologna, by capitulation, to General Klenau on the preceding day.

In addition to the intelligence which I have already conveyed to your Lordſhip of the defeat of General Buonaparte, and his flight towards Joppa, I have now to ſtate that this government has received official accounts from Conſtantinople, dated the 22d paſt, that Joppa had been taken by the allied force, (meaning it is to be ſuppoſed, that under Sir Sydney Smith and a body of Turks) that Buonaparte had reached El Ariſt, on the frontier of Syria, in his flight; and that it was ſcarcely to be believed that in his preſent circumſtances of diſtreſs he would be able to gain in ſafety the Egyptian ſide of the deſert.

M. O'Brien, the Iriſh Giant, at preſent exhibiting at Liverpool, is confeſſedly one the moſt wonderful productions of nature ever ſeen, as is ſtrongly exemplified by the aſtoniſhment of all beholders on entering his preſence. He is nine feet high.

The ſtate of Paris, as it is now repreſented, ſeems ſomething like that of London after Cromwell's death, as drawn by Butler. The different parties are deſcribed as not knowing well what to do, and few agreeing in the ſame opinion.

Some are for ſetting up a KING—
Others again for no ſuch thing!

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.

[OFFICIAL.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 7th Sept. 1799.

Extract of a letter from Captain Brown, of the United States ſhip Merrimack, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at ſea, Auguſt 10.

"I captured, laſt Tueſday, the letter of marque Buonaparte, from St. Bartholomews, with a cargo of beef, pork and dry goods, and carried her ſafe into St. Chriſtopher's; worth about 20,000 dollars."

NEW-YORK, September 10.

Liſt of Interments in the different Burial Grounds, for the month of Auguſt, 1799—*TWO HUNDRED* and *FIFTY-THREE.*

The number of Deaths in this city, for Auguſt, 1798, were *THREE HUNDRED* and *TWENTY-NINE*—of which 120 were ſuppoſed to be of the Fever.

Sept. 11.

It is with the higheſt pleaſure we inform the public, that the Fever has conſiderably abated—and that we have to announce this morning but *FOUR* deaths, and *FIVE* new caſes. We learn too with equal ſatisfaction, that the ſick are generally convaleſcent; and that if the preſent cool and favourable weather continues, we ſhall ſoon ſee the city crowded, and buſineſs revived in all its various forms.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.

Capt. Clarke arrived here from Cadiz, via Salem, informs, that on the 9th July, the French and Spaniſh fleets came into Cadiz, conſiſting of 42 ſail of the line, beſides frigates. On their arrival they began to repair and refit for ſea with the utmoſt expedition; and on the 20th, they ſailed again. On going out, the St. Anna, of 112 guns, a Spaniſh Rear-Admiral, got on ſhore off Rotter, where ſhe lay, two days—when ſhe was got off, but was unfit to proceed to ſea. On the 29th July, Capt. Clarke left Cadiz, and paſſed through the Engliſh fleet, at about nine leagues W. S. W. of Cadiz.—The fleet conſiſting of 32 ſail of the line beſides frigates—of the ſhips of the line 13 were three deckers. They were ſteering to the northward. It was not known, where the French and Spaniſh fleets were bound—Conjecture made Breſt their object, in order to embark troops for Ireland:—While many ſuppoſe their ſteering to the weſtward to be only a *Ruſſe de querre*, to induce the Britiſh to leave the Mediterranean, and then to paſs into it.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 11.

On Wedneſday the 4th inſt. was celebrated the Anniverſary Commencement of Rhode-Iſland College. At 10 o'clock, A. M. the proceſſional train was formed, and moved to the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe.

After prayer by the Preſident, the following exerciſes were performed:

FORENOON.

Music.

1. The ſalutatory addreſſes, together with an Oration on the dangerous conſequences of foreign influence.—By *Zechariah Eddy.*

2. An intermediate Oration, on ſuperſtition.—By *Lemuel Le Baron.*

3. An Oration in Greek, on the neceſſity of virtue—By *Alvan Tobey.*

Music.

4. An Oration, on the manners and principles of the times—By *P. L. Armand Auboyneau.*

5. An intermediate Oration, on the neceſſity of uniting habits of induſtry with religion—By *Judah A. M'Clellan.*

9. A Diſſertation, ſhewing that man is actuated more by paſſion than by reaſon—By *John Pitman.*

Music

7. An Oration, on enthuſiaſm of opinion—By *Daniel Turner.*

8. An Oration, on the advantages of a navy to the United States—By *Allen Bourn.*

9. A Diſſertation, on the utility of a general diffuſion of political knowledge—By *Nathan F. Dixon.*

AFTERNOON.

Music.

1. An intermediate Oration, on the neceſſity of ſcience to ſupport the government of the United States—By *James Thompſon.*

2. A poetical Diſſertation—By *Whipple Aldrich.*

3. A Diſſertation, in Latin, on the neceſſity of virtue to the ſupport of civil government—By *Franklin Greene.*

Music.

4. An intermediate Oration, on the eſtabliſhment of a national univerſity—By *Wood Furman.*

5. An intermediate Oration, on the importance of philoſophical improvement—By *Abraham B. Story.*

9. A Diſſertation, on the impoſſibility of exterminating chriſtianity—By *Joshua Bradley.*

Music.

7. An Oration on war—By *Triſtam Burges*, candidate for the degree of Maſter of Arts.

8. The Valedictory Addreſſes, and an Oration on the proneneſs of men to fall into extremes—By *Jeremiah Chaplin.*

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen, alumni of the College:

Whipple Aldrich, P. L. Armand Auboyneau, Eliſæus Ball, Allen Bourne, Joſhua Bradley, Jeremiah Chaplin, Thomas Cochran, Nathan F. Dixon, Zechariah Eddy, Wood Furman, Aaron Gardner, Franklin, Greene, Galen Hicks, Jonathan P. Hitchcock, Phinchas Johnſon, Lemuel Le Baron, Judah A. M'Clellan, John Pitman, Zechariah Soule, Abraham B. Story, James Thompſon, Alvan Tobey, Daniel Turner and William H. Williams.

The degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen, alumni of the College:

Triſtam Burges, Oliver Cobb, Joſeph Holmes, David King, Philip Hayward, Zenas L. Leonard, Jonathan Ruſſel, Horace Senter, Benjamin Shurtleff, Nathan Whiting and John Hathaway.

Mr. Ebenezer Adams, of Dartmouth College, and Mr. Nathaniel H. Fletcher, of Harvard College, were admitted *ad eundem* in this.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the following gentlemen.

Hon. JAMES SULLIVAN, of Boſton.

Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Hon. OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the Treaſury.

A prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Stillman, concluded the exerciſes.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.

The Frigate United States, commanded by Commodore Barry, arrived here on Wedneſday laſt from a Cruize.

On Thurſday arrived from New-York, Major-General *WILKINSON* of the Weſtern Army, and *WILLIAM HENRY HAMILTON*, Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's Conſul at Norfolk.—Gen. Wilkinſon proceeded on Sunday to Providence, on his Way to the Seat of the Preſident of the United States, at Quincy.

In the Brig Hermes, Capt. Earle, which arrived on Friday, came Paſſengers Major-General *CHARLES C. PINCKNEY* and Family—We are informed, that the State of Mrs. Pinckney's Health has brought the General to the Northward at this late Seaſon of the Year—it is unneceſſary to expreſs the Regret which every one muſt feel at this Circumſtance—but we cannot at the ſame Time avoid congratulating the Public on the ſafe Arrival of this diſtinguiſhed and highly reſpected Citizen and Soldier.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

(See Newport Mercury, of 28th May last.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

Briſtol and Part of Norfolk,	*Phanuel Biſhup.
Barnſtable, Dukes County, and Nantucket,	*Lemuel Williams.

KENTUCKY.

For the Counties North of Kentucky River,	John Fowler.
For the Counties South of Kentucky River,	Thomas T. Davis.

TENNESSEE.

——— William C. C. Claiborne.

ERRATA in the former List.

In the Repreſentation from Virginia, for *George Hancock* read *Abraham Trigg*, and for *James Haymond* read *George Jackſon.* The above, in Conjunction with the former Liſt, will form a complete Liſt of the next Congreſs, excepting one Vacancy in the Senate for Virginia, and one in the Houſe occaſioned by the Reſignation of Mr. *Allen*, of Connecticut.

MARRIED.]—At Barrington, Mr. *Thomas Sheffield*, of this Town, to Miſs *Lydia Kelly*, of that Place.

DIED.]—In New-York, after 6 or 7 Days Illneſs of the Fever, Dr. *Elisha Perkins*, of Plainfield, Connecticut, the celebrated Inventor of the Metallic Tractors.

—In this Town, on Wedneſday Morning laſt, after a very long and painful Illneſs, Miſs *Abigail Mumford*, youngeſt Daughter of the late William Mumford, Eſq; deceaſed.

—Mrs. *Ruth Bull*, Conſort of Capt. *John Bull*, in the 52d Year of her Age.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Perſon who writes a good Hand, to write in a Public Office, for about ten days.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Thermo. 1799.

SEPT.	Thermo. 7 A. M. Deg.	Thermo. 3 P. M. Deg.	Wind. 7 A. M.	Wind. 3 P. M.	Weather. 7 A. M.	Weather. 3 P. M.
10	66	66½	N.	ENE.	Rain.	Rain.
11	65	69½	N.	SW.	Cloudy.	Fair.
12	68	71	SW.	SW.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
13	71¼	77	SW.	SW.	Fog.	Fair.
14	74	76½	SW.	SE.	Fog.	Fair.
15	73½	76	SW.	SW.	Cloudy.	Fair.
16	70½	72	NW.	SW.	Fair.	Fair.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

District of NEWPORT, Sept. 16.

ENTERED, *From*

Brig Polly & Nancy Dockray, Copenhagen
Briſtol, Miller, Havanna
Sally, Brown, New-Providence
Sloop Semiramis, Brown, New-York
Eliza, Bliſs, Ditto
Two Siſters, Earl, Ditto
Concord, Juſtin, Ditto
Hannah, Burt, Richmond
Juliet, Shearman, Cape-Francois
Fair American, Bliven, Boſton

CLEARED, *For*

Ship Dolphin, Godfrey, New-York
Sloop Eagle, Earl, Ditto

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL
PELEG CLARKE, Eſquire,
Grand-Maſter.

THE Officers and Members of the GRAND LODGE of the moſt Ancient and Honorable FRATERNITY of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, and the Maſters and Wardens of LODGES under its Juriſdiction, are hereby notified to convene at *MASONS-HALL*, in Warren on Thurſday the 3d of October next, at Nine o'Clock, A. M. in order to dedicate ſaid Hall, and Conſtitute and Conſecrate WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 1, and to Inſtall the Officers thereof.

BY ORDER,
JOHN HANDY, *G. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

N. B. BRETHREN *in general are invited to attend.*

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of *The Newport Inſurance Company* are hereby notified, that the Notes for the third Inſtallment of 20 per Cent. or Twenty Dollars on each Share, fall due on the firſt Monday in October next; and Payment is expected on, or before that Day, at the Office of ſaid Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*
Newport Inſurance Office, Sept. 16, 1799.

WANTED a GELDING of the true Narraganſet Breed, about 15 Hands high, four Years old, in every Reſpect perfectly ſound—He muſt be well broke to the Saddle, free from Tricks, his Paces eaſy, and not ſubject to ſtumble or ſtart.—Any Perſon having ſuch a Gelding to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to the Printer, by the 30th Inſtant.

Newport, September 16.

DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

INFORM the Public, that they have lately erected a ROPEWALK at the South End of the Town, where they have for Sale, Boltrope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

Newport, Sept. 16 1799.

ABSENTED himſelf from the Service of the Subſcriber, an Apprentice Boy, named JAMES WILCOX, about nineteen Years of Age. Whoever will take him up and return him to me, ſhall have Five Cents Reward, but no Charges.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are forbid carrying off, harbouring, employing or truſting ſaid Boy with any Thing whatſoever, on the Penalty of the Law.

CLARKE COOK.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Tiverton, hath appointed the Subſcriber, Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of *ISAAC SANFORD*, late of Tiverton, Mariner, deceaſed—This is to deſire all Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, by Note, Book, or otherwiſe, that they preſent the ſame to me, at my Houſe in ſaid Tiverton, as ſoon as may be; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to enable me to cloſe ſaid Adminiſtration, which I am determined to do as ſoon as poſſible.

CHRISTOPHER MANCHESTER, *Admin'r.*
Tiverton, Sept. 7, 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE

HAS FOR SALE,

A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Casks; Molasses and New-England Rum, by Hogshead; and Anchors, &c. as usual.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

Has for SALE, *at his Store on the South Side of the* RED MARKET,

A Handsome Assortment of English and India Goods; Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or Pound; Raisins by the Jar or Cask; Chocolate, Nutmegs, Allspice, and other Spices; Sugar by Box or Barrel; Molasses by Hogshead or Gallon; West-India and New-England Rum by Hogshead or Gallon; Porter by Cask or Dozen; Flour by Barrel; Rice by Cask; 600 Bushels Salt; 120 Quintals of dried Codfish; Soap by the Box; Paper by the Ream; Starch by the Hundred or Pound; Sole Leather by the Hundred Weight, or Side, and Calf-skins; a Variety of Cutlery and Hard-ware; a good Assortment of Iron Ware and Nails; Cotton; Cheese; Coffee; and a Variety of other Articles, too numerous to be detailed within the Limits of an Advertisement.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

WANTED,

As APPRENTICES *to the Rope-Making Business,*

TWO or Three smart, active LADS, about 15 or 16 Years of Age.—To whom good Encouragement will be given, by

WM. and JOHN TILLEY.

Newport, August 19, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH LYON,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, 6th May, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1790.

SHERRY WINE FOR SALE.

SHERRY WINE, of a superior Quality, is now landing from on board the Brigantine Hannah, J. Norris, Master, from Cadiz, at Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A young Horse, suitable for the Saddle or Carriage, with a good Chaise and a Cow which at present gives considerable Milk. Apply to JOHN CAUSSINES, in the House fronting Mr. Tilley's Rope-Walk.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1799.

TO BE LET,

THE lower Part of a House, consisting of five Rooms, in a convenient Part of the Town. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 26, 1799.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.

Have just received, via New-York, a fresh Assortment of genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and PAINTERS' COLOURS, which they are now selling cheap for Cash or approved Credit, at their Store in Thames-street.

August 16, 1799.

FIRE-WOOD.

WANTED about Twenty Cords of Oak—Ten Cords of Hickory, or Nut-Wood—and One Hundred Bushels of Charcoal:—Any Person willing to contract for the same, to be delivered on the Shore where the Subscriber lives, are desired to make Application.

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portsmouth, 31st, August, 1799.

REMOVAL.

TIMOTHY R. PECKHAM,

HAIR-DRESSER,

TAKES this Method to acquaint his Customers and others, that he has removed from the Shop he improved, near the State-House, to the one on the South Side of the Parade, next Westward of the BANK, now occupied by his Brother, *Jeremiah Peckham*;—Where those who may please to visit their Shop, may depend upon being waited on with Pleasure and Despatch.

Newport, July 1, 1799.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of NATHANIEL SMITH, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

Rhode-Island District.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District—

Notice is hereby given to all Persons concerned, that a Libel is filed in said Court by David L. Barnes, Esq; Attorney of the United States for said District of Rhode-Island, against the Sloop Ranger, of Newport, for having been fitted, equipped, and employed, in transporting Slaves from the Coast of Africa to the West-Indies, contrary to the Statute of the United States in such Case made and provided; and that Trial will be had upon said Libel at a special District Court to be holden at Bristol, within said District, on Monday the seventh Day of October next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal.*

Newport, August 31st, 1799.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Court of Probate of Little-Compton having allowed Six Months longer to settle the Estate of *ISAAC WOODMAN*, late of said Town, Mariner, deceased—therefore all Persons who have any Demands, are desired to call and receive Payment, and those indebted to make immediate Payment to

SARAH WOODMAN, *Executrix.*

Little-Compton, 8th Aug. 1799.

THE Creditors to the Estate of JACOB ADAMS, late of Newport, deceased, are hereby notified to call on the Subscriber for the Payment of their several Dividends, on Account of their Claims rendered to the Commissioners, as soon as may be, being now ready to attend that Business.

MERCY ADAMS, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House, Garden and Meadow of the Subscriber, with a small Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; also several other small Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-street, commanding a considerable large and pleasant Prospect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well supplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month, 25th, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Having opened a Store on Banister's Wharf, beg Leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have for Sale,

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

☞ They have also for Sale, INDIAN CORN, by the Bushel or larger Quantity, Flour by the Barrel, and 100 Barrels Rosin.

Newport, Aug. 5, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Banister's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceased, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Mustard; Codfish; an Assortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-stands; Decanters, Wine Glasses, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Brushes an; Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Cases of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Chest Locks; Brass Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouse Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Brushes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fishing-Lines; Fish-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fishing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Drawing-Knives; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Cask, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 5, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He also continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on the Wharf below his House—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

For CHARLESTON (S. Carolina)

The BRIG KING SOLOMON,

DAVID M. COGGESHALL, Master,

She has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail by the 20th of September. For Freight or Passage apply to BENJAMIN HILL, next Northward of the Store of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing, in Thames-street, or to the Master on board at Capt. Benedict Smith's Wharf, on the Point.

Newport, Aug. 27, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from the House he lately improved, in Thames-street, to that large and elegant House nearly opposite—formerly occupied by the late Governor Wanton, where he has for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of English GOODS, suitable for the Season, among which are,——Cassimeres, Fancy Velting, Calicoes and Chintzes, Satins, Modes, Lutestrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlasses, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Irish Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Cash as at any Store in the State.

Also, just Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Lutestrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, July 22, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Wholesale Store, on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant, and Spanish Brandy; Jamaica Spirits; West-India and New-England Rum; best Holland Geneva; Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines; Loaf, powdered, and Crown Sugars; Souchong and Gunpowder Teas; Nutmegs; Mace; Cinnamon; Cloves; Ginger; Pepper; Pimento; Molasses; Chocolate; New-York Soap; Fresh Raisins; Starch, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A complete Assortment of CROCKERY WARE, in Crates; German Steel and Sheet Lead by the Cwt. and a constant Supply of Superfine & Common FLOUR, by the Quantity or Barrel.

The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates, and on the most reasonable Terms, to Shopkeepers.

Newport, 13th Aug. 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; Mess and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Cask; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, One Box of Gentlemens', TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyson
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

Has taken for the Summer, the Store of Mr. Thomas Howland, in Thames-street, where he has for Sale,

A handsome Assortment of Oil-Cloths; 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens; coarse India Muslins; Shirting Checks; 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 Purple and Chintz Shawls; Calicoes and Chintzes; Durants; Calamancoes and Russellets; Lutestrings; Jaconet and Book 4-4, 9-4 and 6-4 Muslins; Pack Pins; colour'd and white Threads; Encle-cloths, &c. &c. &c. He intends leaving this Place shortly, and will sell them low.

Newport, August 12, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

LOST,

On the 8th Instant, in or near the Red-Market,

A large Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing some Money, and a Number of Papers, of little or no Use to any Person but the Owner.——Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. Robert Dunbar, Clerk of the Market, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and no Questions asked.

PARDON TILLINGHAST.

Newport, Aug. 13, 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE

HAS FOR SALE,

A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Casks; Molasses and New-England Rum, by Hogshead; and Anchors, &c. as usual.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

Has for SALE, *at his Store on the South Side of the* RED MARKET,

A Handsome Assortment of English and India Goods; Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or Pound; Raisins by the Jar or Cask; Chocolate, Nutmegs, Allspice, and other Spices; Sugar by Box or Barrel; Molasses by Hogshead or Gallon; West-India and New-England Rum by Hogshead or Gallon; Porter by Cask or Dozen; Flour by Barrel; Rice by Cask; 600 Bushels Salt; 120 Quintals of dried Codfish; Soap by the Box; Paper by the Ream; Starch by the Hundred or Pound; Sole Leather by the Hundred Weight, or Side, and Calfskins; a Variety of Cutlery and Hardware; a good Assortment of Iron Ware and Nails; Cotton; Cheese; Coffee; and a Variety of other Articles, too numerous to be detailed within the Limits of an Advertisement.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

WANTED,

As APPRENTICES to the Rope-Making Business,

TWO or Three smart, active LADS, about 15 or 16 Years of Age.—To whom good Encouragement will be given, by

WM. and JOHN TILLEY.

Newport, August 19, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH LYON,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, 6th May, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

SHERRY WINE FOR SALE.

SHERRY WINE, of a superior Quality, is now landing from on board the Brigantine Hannah, J. Norris, Master, from Cadiz, at Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A young Horse, suitable for the Saddle or Carriage, with a good Chaise and a Cow which at present gives considerable Milk. Apply to JOHN CAUSSINES, in the House fronting Mr. Tilley's Rope-Walk.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1799.

TO BE LET,

THE lower Part of a House, consisting of five Rooms, in a convenient Part of the Town. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 26, 1799.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.

Have just received, via New-York, a fresh Assortment of genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and PAINTERS' COLOURS, which they are now selling cheap for Cash or approved Credit, at their Store in Thames-street.

August 16, 1799.

FIRE-WOOD.

WANTED about Twenty Cords of Oak—Ten Cords of Hickory, or Nut-Wood—and One Hundred Bushels of Charcoal:—Any Person willing to contract for the same, to be delivered on the Shore where the Subscriber lives, are desired to make Application.

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portsmouth, 31st, August, 1799.

REMOVAL.

TIMOTHY R. PECKHAM,

HAIR-DRESSER,

TAKES this Method to acquaint his Customers and others, that he has removed from the Shop he improved, near the State-House, to the one on the South Side of the Parade, next Westward of the BANK, now occupied by his Brother, *Jeremiah Peckham*;—Where those who may please to visit their Shop, may depend upon being waited on with Pleasure and Despatch.

Newport, July 1, 1799.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of NATHANIEL SMITH, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

Rhode-Island District.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District—

Notice is hereby given to all Persons concerned, that a Libel is filed in said Court by David L. Barnes, Esq; Attorney of the United States for said District of Rhode-Island, against the Sloop Ranger, of Newport, for having been fitted, equipped, and employed, in transporting Slaves from the Coast of Africa to the West-Indies, contrary to the Statute of the United States in such Case made and provided; and that Trial will be had upon said Libel at a special District Court to be holden at Bristol, within said District, on Monday the seventh Day of October next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal.*

Newport, August 31st, 1799.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Court of Probate of Little-Compton having allowed Six Months longer to settle the Estate of *ISAAC WOODMAN*, late of said Town, Mariner, deceased—therefore all Persons who have any Demands, are desired to call and receive Payment, and those indebted to make immediate Payment to

SARAH WOODMAN, *Executrix.*

Little-Compton, 8th Aug. 1799.

THE Creditors to the Estate of JACOB ADAMS, late of Newport, deceased, are hereby notified to call on the Subscriber for the Payment of their several Dividends, on Account of their Claims rendered to the Commissioners, as soon as may be, being now ready to attend that Business.

MERCY ADAMS, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House, Garden and Meadow of the Subscriber, with a small Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; also several other small Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-street, commanding a considerable large and pleasant Prospect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well supplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month, 25th, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Having opened a Store on Banister's Wharf, beg Leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have for Sale,

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

☞ They have also for Sale, INDIAN CORN, by the Bushel or larger Quantity, Flour by the Barrel, and 100 Barrels Rosin.

Newport, Aug. 5, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Banister's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceased, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and Brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Mustard; Codfish; an Assortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-stands; Decanters, Wine Glasses, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Brushes an; Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Cases of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Chest Locks; Brass Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouse Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Brushes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fishing-Lines; Fish-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fishing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Drawing-Knives; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Cask, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 5, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He also continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on the Wharf below his House—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

For CHARLESTON (S. Carolina)

The BRIG KING SOLOMON,

DAVID M. COGGESHALL, Master,

She has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail by the 20th of September. For Freight or Passage apply to BENJAMIN HILL, next Northward of the Store of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing, in Thames-street, or to the Master on board at Capt. Benedict Smith's Wharf, on the Point.

Newport, Aug. 27, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from the House he lately improved, in Thames-street, to that large and elegant House nearly opposite—formerly occupied by the late Governor Wanton, where he has for sale,

A FRESH Supply of English GOODS, suitable for the Season, among which are,——Cassimeres, Fancy Vesting, Calicoes and Chinzes, Satins, Modes, Lutestrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlasses, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Irish Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Cash as at any Store in the State.

Also, just Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Lutestrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, July 22, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Wholesale Store on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant, and Spanish Brandy; Jamaica Spirits; West-India and New-England Rum; best Holland Geneva; Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines; Loaf, powdered, and Crown Sugars; Souchong and Gunpowder Teas; Nutmegs; Mace; Cinnamon; loves; Ginger; Pepper; Pimento; Molasses; Chocolate; New-York Soap; Fresh Raisins; Starch, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A complete Assortment of CROCKERY WARE, in Crates; German Steel and Sheet Lead by the Cwt. and a constant Supply of Superfine & Common FLOUR, by the Quantity or Barrel.

The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates, and on the most reasonable Terms, to Shopkeepers.

Newport, 13th Aug. 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; Mess and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Cask; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN's,*

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, One Box of Gentlemens', TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
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} Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

Has taken for the Summer, the Store of Mr. Thomas Howland, in Thames-street, where he has for Sale,

A handsome Assortment of Oil-Cloths; 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens; coarse India Muslins; Shirting Checks; 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 Purple and Chintz Shawls; Calicoes and Chintzes; Durants; Calamancoes and Russellets; Lutestrings; Jaconet and Book 4-4, 9-4 and 6-4 Muslins; Pack Pins; colour'd and white Threads; Broadcloths, &c. &c. &c. He intends leaving this Place shortly, and will sell them low.

Newport, August 12, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hundred Bushel, or less Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

LOST,

On the 8th Instant, in or near the Red-Market,

A large Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing some Money, and a Number of Papers, of little or no Use to any Person but the Owner.——Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. Robert Dunbar, Clerk of the Market, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and no Questions asked.

PARDON TILLINGHAST.

Newport, Aug. 13, 1799.